THE Boston-Gazette AND COUNTRY JOURNAL.

No. 1050

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

MONDAY, January 9, 1775.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED, and sold by EDES and GILL, in Queen-Street,

The MISERY and DUTY of an oppress'd and enslav'd People, represented in a

SERMON

Delivered at SALISBURY, July 24, 1774. On a Day set apart for FASTING and PRAYER, On Account of approaching public Calamities. *Published by Request.*

By SAMUEL WEBSTER, A. M.

Pastor of a Church in SALISBURY.

NEHEMIAH IX. 36,——38.

Behold we are Servants this Day! And for the Land that thou gavest unto our Fathers, to eat the Fruit thereof, and the Good thereof, behold we are Servants in it! And it yieldeth much Increase unto the Kings which thou hast set over us, because of our Sins: Also they have Dominion over our Bodies and over our Cattle, at their Pleasure: And we are in great Distress!

And because of all this, we make a sure Covenant, and write it, and our Princes, Levites & Priests seal unto it.

☞ Subscribers are desired to call or send for their Books.

From the Massachusetts-Spy *of December 22. Published by particular desire.*

THE present dispute between Great-Britain and the colonies, so big with ruin to both countries if not amicably terminated, turns on the question of parliamentary power. The parliament have within a few years claimed a power to make laws binding on the colonies IN ALL CASES WHATSOEVER, and have lately exerted that power in an astonishing manner. The advocates for the colonies alledge, that if this exorbitant power, in which is included the power of TAXATION, be conceeded to, the colonies are reduced to a state of as abject slavery as any people upon earth can be, and have nothing they can call their own. They hold their lives, liberties and properties, by the mere will and pleasure of a body, in whose appointment they have not the least share, over whose resolutions they have not the least controul. On the other hand, *the friends of government*, as they call themselves, (by which they mean *ministerial government*) tell us that such is the wisdom, the integrity, the impartiality, the equity of the British parliament, that we may securely repose ourselves upon them, and that our lives, liberties & properties, will be as safe in their hands as in our own. As few perhaps in America have the opportunity of obtaining an exact knowledge of the constitution of that *illustrious* assembly, I send you some extracts from a book published this year in London, intitled *Political Disquisitions*,—a Book which highly deserves the perusal of every subject in the British empire.—The author treats largely on three important articles,—the *inadequate representation* in parliament—the *long duration* of it:—And the *ministerial influence* exerted at elections, and on the members afterwards. He has given a particular list of 128 boroughs in England, with the number of electors in each, which makes a choice, and the numbers they send to parliament; from which it appears, that two hundred and fifty four members are actually elected by 5723 votes. "Now (says the above author) the most numerous meeting, of the commons ever known, was on the occasion of the debate about Walpole, A. D. 1741.—— There were then 502 in the house, therefore 254 comes very near a majority of the house, or the whole acting and efficient number. And the greatest part of these illustrious 5723, who have the power of constituting law-givers over the property of the nation, are themselves persons of no property.

In North Briton the number of souls is about 1,500,000 the males between 16 & 56 are 500,000, allowing one third part to be their own masters, and to be above receiving charity. No Scotch member ought to be elected by fewer than a majority of 2000 votes. But there are many instances of members elected in North-Britain by almost as small a number as in England.—Taking the whole representative for South and North Britain. The members for counties are only 131 of the 558, of which 131. 41 are for Scotland and Wales.

The members therefore for the Boroughs and Cinque ports which ought not to be one in ten, compared with those of the counties, are 382, above four times as many, (i. e. four tenths) so that for one Member who may be supposed to come fairly into the house, for (if we except a few of the great cities) are sent by the poorest of the people, directed by court influence. Dividing the right of electing as it ought to be, no member should be elected by fewer than the majority of 800 votes, but we find that not one member of all the 154, is elected by a number so high as 300 and a multitude below 20. If we take the places where a majority of the electors comes below 20, as in the following list, viz.

Leskwithiel, sends	2 mem. chosen by	13 votes.
Truro,	2	14
Bodwin,	2	19
Saltash,	2	15
Camelford,	2	20
Bossiney,	2	11
St. Michael,	2	14
St. Mawes,	2	16
Tiverton,	2	14
Malden,	2	14
Harwich,	2	17
Thetford,	2	17
Druckley,	2	17
Banbury,	2	11
Bath,	2	17
Newport Wight,	2	13
Newton ditto,	2	1
Andover,	2	13
Gatton,	2	11
Bramber,	2	8
East Grinsted,	2	19
Calne,	2	18
Malmsbury,	2	7
Old Sarum,	2	1
Bewdly,	2	18
New Romney,	2	17
Marlborough,	2	2
Buckingham,	2	7
	56	364

It is shameful what a proportion of the 513 is sent into the house by a handful, and that handful mostly people in low circumstances, and therefore obnoxious to bribery, or under the power of their superiors. By the above list it appears that 56 members (about the ninth part of the whole for England) are sent into the house of commons by 364 votes, which number ought not to send in one member. For no member ought to be elected by fewer than the majority of 800, upon the most moderate calculation, according to Dr. Price, in order to give 410,000 voters their due, and equally distributed share of legislative power, without which equal distribution the majority of the men of property are enslaved to the handful of beggars. We see above (*monstrum horrendum ingens!*) two persons the Lord of the pitiful town of Newton in the Isle of Wight, and him of Old Sarum. Wiltshire, where there is not a house, send in as many members as the inestimable wealth of the city of London, in which the Livery, who are the legal electors are 8000, and the persons who ought to have votes are 20 000, and upwards Here two individuals, have equal weight in the state with 30 000. The British government therefore, taking it according to its avowed state, is neither absolute monarchy, nor limited monarchy, nor aristocracy, nor democracy, not a mixture of monarchy, aristocracy and democracy, but may be called *Ptochocracy* (the reader will pardon a new word) or government of beggars: For a few beggarly boroughs do avowedly elect the most important part of the government, the part which commands the purse. It is true this is only the ostensible state of things. The British government is really a juntocracy (I doubt the reader will now think I presume upon his good nature) or government by a minister and his crew. For the court direct the beggars whom to chuse. Suppose (says the author) our court should take the legislative power into its own hands, and omit calling a parliament for seven years together, should we not say "Chaos is come again?" What is the difference to the nation between calling no parliament and calling a set of bribed slaves, the ready tools of the court.

If the people of England once be corrupted in that which is the fountain of their liberties, their own representatives in parliament assembled, they must expect nothing but the flowings forth of tyranny and mischief upon them, in and by their very laws. The high court of parliament is the most certain and constant guardian of liberty; but if it be deprived of its own liberty, it is left without life or power to keep the liberty of others. Our artless ancestors on most occasions, particularly in framing the bill of succession shew, that "they took it for granted, a parliament would never consent to any thing wrong in compliance with the court." Little did they think of a time coming, when consent of parliament might be obtained to any thing the ministry should ask; yet they seem at some periods to have been jealous of the encroaching disposition of ministers, and aware of the doctrine which this section teaches, viz. that corrupt parliaments are slaves to ministers. It is miserable to observe in reading the parliamentary history, the magazines, registers, &c. that the sense and the patriotism are almost always (our own virtuous times excepted) on the side of the protesting Lords, the minority in the house of commons, and the writers of the magazines or registers, and against the proceedings of the houses, which are often most wrong-headed and wrong intentioned.—Yet our houses of parliaments take in grievous dudgeon any reflection on their wisdom or integrity, and wonder that the people shew a want of respect for them, though the people see plainly that a magazine-writer has more sense or more integrity, than a majority of the two houses. Which strange phœnomenon can only be ascribed to ministerial poison working in the houses.

From this account it appears, with the clearest evidence, that a majority of the house of commons is elected by a very small part of the people of Britain, and those chiefly in low circumstances. The candidates spend immense sums to secure their elections, and their next care is to reimburse themselves during the *seven years* continuance of parliament. The way to do this is to be very complaisant to the ministers.

The following extract from the same author shews that court influence extends to the House of Lords, as far as it is elective, as well as to the Commons. "The Duke of Bedford in the year 1735, presented a petition to the Lords, from the Dukes of Hamilton, Queensbury and Montrose, and the Earls of Dundonald, Marchmont and Stair, complaining.——That, at the election of the sixteen Scotch Peers, several undue methods and illegal practices were used, of which they could bring proofs, and praying that the House of Lords would allow them to be laid before them. The petitioners were persons of the highest rank and most respectable personal characters. The matter of their petition was of supreme consequence, affecting the very existence of the house of Lords. The petitioning Lords alledging, that they laid the matter before their Lordships, upon information that the list of sixteen Peers for Scotland had been framed by persons in high trust under the crown, long previous to the election itself; and that this list was shewn to Peers, as a list approved of by the crown, and was called the King's list, from which there was to be no *variation*, unless it was to make way for one or two particular Peers, on condition that they should *go along* with the *measure*. That Peers were solicited to vote for the list, called the crown list, without the liberty of making any alterations. That endeavours were used to engage Peers to vote for this list, by promise of pensions and offices civil and military, to themselves and near relations, and by actual promise and offers of sums of *money*. That sums of money were actually *given* to or for the use of some Peers, to engage them to concur in the voting for this list. That annual pensions were promised to be paid to Peers, if they concurred in the voting for this list; some of them to be on a regular establishment, and others to be paid without any establishment at all. That about the time of this election, numbers of pensions, offices (some of which were *nominal*) and *reliefs* of *debts*, owing to the crown, were *granted* to Peers who concurred in voting for this

(See the last Page.) D.

a. See list of Grievances, pa. 971. v See declaratory Act, pa. 524. 1 See Index, under Numbers.

To the PRINTERS.

" Sure, if I spare the Minister, no Rules
Of Honor bind me, not to maul his Tools.

POPE.

To the redoubtable Brigadier General
DREAD SIR, *Timothy Ruggles*—

I HAVE had the honor of being acquainted with you, ever since you was an *Innholder*, a *Horse Jockey*, and a *petty-fogging Lawyer* in Sandwich, down to your present *infamous* ſtation, of a refugee mandamus counſellor in Boſton:——I have with pleaſure attended to the dry jokes you uſed to crack for the entertainment of your gueſts, when an innholder; and your ſagacity in deſcribing, the good or ill qualities of a nag, you had to ſell, or wanted to buy: Though, I muſt confeſs, I was ſometimes not a little ſhocked with your illiberality and profaneneſs. Of your reputation at the bar, I am ignorant; but by the ſmall extent of your practice, I preſume it advanced you no higher, than to the rank abovementioned.——————Your conduct, whilſt commander of our provincial troops, in the laſt war, rendered you popular; but, your popularity, and the laurels, with which your grateful country wreathed your temples, have ſerved, only, to draw you out of obſcurity, and ſet you in a conſpicuous point of light; to have the *latter* blaſted, and the *former* exchanged for general hatred and indignation, by your baſe apoſtacy, and unſufferable pride and arrogance; of which, you could ſcarce have given a more ſtriking inſtance, than your ridiculous undigeſted form of an aſſociation, with which, you ſay, "you expected to ſee Meſſieurs Edes and Gill's Paper *adorned* and *honored*."——————It is not that, but your letter of the 22d ultimo, directed to the printers of the Boſton news papers, which is the preſent object of my attention:—It reſembles, indeed, a great porch, that is much too big for the little hut adjoining to it. However, I will continue to attack it, firſt begging leave to aſſure you, that, there is not one in a hundred of your fellow citizens, who would not rather ſee your neck adorned with a halter, than your form of an aſſociation complied with, by the good people of this province; becauſe, it would inevitably prove their ruin:—but, more of this, when the terms of the aſſociation come to be conſidered.

I readily agree with you that "the times we live in are indeed diſtracted", or, to ſpeak more properly, that, his Majeſty's American ſubjects, eſpecially in this province, are reduced, almoſt to a ſtate of deſperation. But from what cauſe does it ariſe? From their diſaffection and diſloyalty to their Sovereign.—From want of attachment to the parent ſtate? Or from the paſt and preſent violent and oppreſſive meaſures of the *Britiſh adminiſtration?* When you have conſcientiouſly determined this queſtion, you will be better able to diſtinguiſh the banditti whoſe cruelties ſurpaſs thoſe of ſavages, from thoſe friends to their country who are determined, at the hazard of their lives, to defend their natural and civil rights.

That a *conſtitutional dependency* upon the parent ſtate is what every ſenſible man through the continent earneſtly wiſhes for, is a truth firmly and inconteſtibly eſtabliſhed, by the late Continental Congreſs in the reſult of their deliberations publiſhed to the world. It is therefore falſe to ſay, that "*Independency is the known object of your countrymen*," becauſe truly, they will not ſubmiſſively bow their necks, to the yoke of bondage their fellow-ſubjects *in power* have prepared for them.

It is *already* become neceſſary for all good men to give a convincing proof of their attachment to the conſtitution of government under which we and our fore fathers have lived, happily for more than a century paſt; and the people have accordingly armed themſelves in defence of it; becauſe, it has their happineſs for it's object:—But, it never was, nor will become neceſſary, for any, but a few abandoned parricides, whom I could name, to give convincing proofs of their attachment to a government, which has for its principal object, the ſubjugating the people to a legiſlative power, in which they have no ſhare.—To ſay, therefore, that there are many who have aſſociated, in divers parts of the province in defence of *ſuch* a government (for you can mean no other) is a falſe and ſcandalous aſperſion upon your countrymen, which in due time will (I doubt not) meet with an adequate reſentment.

Point out the man, "whoſe prudent conduct has evidenced a tender regard for the people over whom he preſides," and I will warrant, that their minds will be impreſſed with a grateful ſenſe of it.—Satisfy the people, if you can, that he is come with "the humane and benevolent intention," to ſulfil the charter and laws of this province, and not with a *profeſſed deſign* to deſtroy them, and I dare promiſe they will give him "convincing proofs of their attachment to (*his*) government."—Let them ſee, that he makes that charter and thoſe laws the rule of his adminiſtration, and that he has the feelings of humanity towards the King's ſubjects, as well as a juſt regard to the real ſervice of our ſovereign, and their grateful returns of due ſubmiſſion to *lawful* government, will be a proof that they are not, as you call them, a "deluded people." Until you and your adherents can convince the people, that the whole *miniſterial* military force in America, now centered in Boſton, is not intended, ſooner or later to deſtroy the liberty, the peace and the happineſs of this country, you talk idly, to tell them of *Rebellion*, becauſe "they are arming themſelves for their own defence.—If the offering violence to the conſtitution and laws, with an intent to overturn and deſtroy them is *Rebellion*, as undoubtedly it is, it cannot ſurely be denominated Rebellion for the People to endeavor to prevent the deſtruction of the conſtitution and laws, eſpecially when the preſervation and welfare of themſelves and poſterity, depend upon their exertions by all the means which God and nature has put in their power.—The people, you may reſt aſſured, are not ſo *deluded* as to put off the remedy 'till the evil is paſt cure, or to delay acting in defence of their freedom, as you would have them, till the chains are faſt rivetted on their hands and their feet.

If you ſhould, as I expect you will, have the effrontery to deny, you have given any ſuch advice, I will prove that you have, to your ſhame, if you are ſuſceptable of it, when I come to conſider the articles of your aſſociation with the introduction to it.

But leſt you ſhould hereafter ſay, I have only ſet up a man of ſtraw, to have the pleaſure of knocking him down, I muſt requeſt from you, a reſolution of the following queries. Namely,

1. Whether, when you mention "the laws of the land," your meaning is confined to the laws of this province and the common law of England, or extends to all the acts of the Britiſh parliament, whether relative to Colonies in general, or this Province in particular? And if the *latter*,

2. Whether it is your opinion, that all acts of parliament now in being, or that may hereafter be enacted, relative to the Colonies, are binding upon the ſubject, in all caſes whatſoever?

3. Whether, by the laws of God "you mean the Jewiſh laws, or the will of God revealed to man in the ſacred ſcriptures: Or the law of nature; by which I mean, the law of right reaſon," or, "that which is ſuited, and agreeable to the rational and ſocial nature of man."

4. As the king is the ſupreme head of the church, Whether, by "the king's laws," you mean the civil and canon laws; or all thoſe laws, the execution of which is committed to his care as chief Magiſtrate?

Whenever you ſhall pleaſe explicitly to reſolve the above queries, by a Line left with the Printers hereof, you may expect, (unleſs ſome abler hand ſaves me the trouble) a ſecond Addreſs from

AN OLD ACQUAINTANCE.

Barnſtable, January 2, 1775.

This Day was Publiſhed, (Price only a Coppers)
And ſold by the Printers and Bookſellers in Town and Country.

Strictures on a Pamphlet, entitled a "FRIENDLY ADDRESS to all Reaſonable Americans, on the ſubject of our POLITICAL CONFUSION."

Addreſſed to the PEOPLE of AMERICA.

"Let's canvaſs Him in his broad Cardinal's Hat."
SHAKESPEARE.

☞ This Pamphlet which has been ſold for 6/ O. T. is now publiſhed by I. THOMAS, Printer in Boſton, for the ſmall Price of *Two Coppers*, in Order that every Perſon who is deſirous of ſeeing ſo well wrote Piece on the Subject of our political Controverſy, may be poſſeſſed therewith.

N. B. Thoſe who cannot afford to purchaſe, may have it Gratis, by applying to I. Thomas.

LOST between the Neck Guard and Jamaica Plain, A Cornelion Seal without the Setting, the Shape of the Stone flat, of a round Form, with a Gold Edging, on one Side the Stone is cut a cypher, the the Letters *J. G.* with a Creſt over it; on the other Side is a Coat of Arms, Creſt, Cypher and Motto.—Whoever brings it to DRAPER's Printing-Office ſhall receive TWO GUINEAS Reward——it is requeſted, if it is offerd for Sale, it may be ſtopp'd, and the Reward ſhall be given as above.

PUBLIC AUCTION,

TO BE SOLD,

By *BENJAMIN CHURCH*,

At his uſual Place of Sale,

On *Thurſday Next*,

To begin preciſely at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, (if Company attend,)

Some valuable Articles of Houſe-Furniture, conſiſting of MEHOGANY Tables, Ditto Chairs Leather Bottoms, Maple ditto, Looking Glaſſes, Feather Beds Eaſy Chairs, ſundry Pieces of Plate, Pewter, Braſs, &c. Alſo a valuable Collection of Books, Engliſh Goods, viz. Broad Cloths, Cambletts, Linnens, Checks, Bedticks, Handkerchiefs, &c.

A large Grate STOVE, genteely decorated, fit to be uſed either in a Ship or Houſe; to be ſold for leſs than the Sterling Coſt. Enquire of Mr. Moſes Gill.

WHEREAS ſeveral Perſons have lately had their Limbs and Lives greatly endangered, by the careleſs driving of Carriages and galloping of Horſes thro' the Streets—The following By-Laws or Orders of the Town are inſerted in this Paper, by Direction of the Seletctmen, that every one may ſtrictly conform himſelf to ſaid Orders, or expect a Proſecution for the Penalties that may hereafter be incurred by any Breach of the ſame.

AND *it is further Ordered*, That henceforth no Cart, Dray, Trucks or Sled, drawn by either Horſe or Horſes, Horſe and Oxen, ſhall be ſuffered to paſs through any of the Streets or Lanes of this Town, but with a ſufficient Driver; who ſhall during ſuch Paſſage keep with his ſaid Cart, Dray, Trucks or Sled, and careſully obſerve and attend ſuch Methods as may beſt ſerve to keep ſaid Horſe or Horſes or Oxen under Command, and ſhall have the Thill Horſe by the Head. And whatſoever Carter or others undertaking to drive any Cart, Dray, Trucks or Sled, ſhall during ſuch paſſing through the Streets or Lanes as aforeſaid, either Ride in ſaid Cart, Dray, Trucks or Sled, or otherwiſe neglect to obſerve and attend the Rules preſcribed in this Order, ſuch Carter, Driver or Owner of ſuch Cart, Dray, Trucks or Sled, ſhall forfeit and pay the Sum of *Eight Shillings* for every ſuch Offence.

And it is further Ordered, That no Slay ſhall be drove in the Streets of this Town without Bells faſtned to the Horſes that draw the ſame; and whoever ſhall Offend herein, ſhall forfeit and pay the Sum of *Ten Shillings* for every Offence.

Great Dangers ariſing oftentimes from Coaches, Slays and Chairs and other Carriages on the Lord's Days, as the People are going to, or coming from the ſeveral Churches in this Town being driven with great Rapidity, and the public Worſhip being oftentimes much diſturbed by ſuch Carriages driving by the Sides of the Churches with great Force in Time thereof.

It is therefore Voted and Ordered, That no Coach, Slay, Chair, Chaiſe or other Carriage, ſhall at ſuch Time be driven at a greater Rate than a Foot Pace, on Penalty of the Sum of *Ten Shillings*, to be paid by the Perſon driving, or if he be a Servant or Slave, by his Maſter or Miſtreſs.

And it is further Ordered, That no Perſon whatſoever, ſhall at any Time hereafter ride or drive a Gallop or other ſwift Pace, within any of the Streets, Lanes or Alleys of this Town, on Penalty of forfeiting the Sum of *Five Shillings*, for every ſuch Offence.

Scates and Dutch Bruſhes.

Mens and Boys high Ironed Scates, Bruſhes in Setts, alſo ſingle Floor and Hearth Bruſhes, with long and ſhort Handles, Dutch Looking Glaſſes, of various Sizes, beſt large and ſmall 3-threded Sein Twine, Ruſſia Duck, Dutch Chimney Tile, Bolting Cloths, and a Parcel of choice Junk, juſt Imported,

TO BE SOLD, at the Store of

Solomon Davis & Thomas Walley,

Both in BUTLER's-ROW.

ALL Perſons, who are indebted to, or have any Demands on THOMAS YOUNG, Phyſician, late removed from this Town, are deſired to bring in their Accounts, and pay their reſpective Dues to PEREZ MORTON, Attorney to THOMAS YOUNG.

Imported before the firſt of Auguſt,

And to be Sold by

Charles Sigourney,

At the Head of Dock-Square, BOSTON,

ALL Sorts of Hard Ware Goods, that are generally Imported in this Place, conſiſting

Of 2d. 3d. 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 20d. Nails, Sheathing, Drawing, Deck & 4oz. Nails, Tacks & Brads of all Sizes, Pewter Diſhes, Plates, Baſons, Porringers, Spoons, Tankards, Canns, Quart and Pint Pots, Brass Kettles, Skillets, Warming Pans, Copper and Iron Tea Kettles, Frying Pans, Braſs and Iron Wire, Steel Fire Dogs, Tongs, Tongs and Shovel, Bellows, Knives and Forks of all Sorts, one Caſe Silver Handle Knives and Forks very cheap, all Sorts of Penknives, Razors, Cottoes, Sciſſars, Sheers, a very large and fine Aſſortment of Shoe and Knee Buckles, a few Thouſand of the very beſt French Oil Flints, Guns, Silver-mark Swords, ſome very fine Trooping Piſtols of the beſt Size, Holland Scates, Dutch Glaſſes, Cod, Mackrill and ſmall Lines and Hooks, Bruſhes of all Sorts, Pins and Needles, Rottin Stone and Copperas, with many other Articles in the Hard Ware Branch, too many to be enumerated in an Advertiſement.

ALSO,

A few Caſks WHITE LEAD & SPANISH BROWN.

As there can no more Goods arrive without a great Charge in getting them here, any Perſon that may incline to purchaſe his whole Stock, may have the Shop with them for a Time, and much to their Advantage.

Choice ſuperfine Flour,

In half Barrels, convenient for Families;

Fine Burr Flour, good Ship Bread,

Weſt India Rum, and Indigo,

To be ſold at W. D. Caſava's Store, Kingſtreet.

& See Ruggles's aſſociation, &c. pa. 625. ‖ See the liſt, pa. 549—564. ‖ See liſt of Grievances, pa. 971. ✕ See Index under Congreſs Continental. ✕ See our Charter, pa. 1077. Vol. 2. (1) See Index, under Troops. —— See Index to Vol. 3, 844.— Common Law defined.

& See declaratory act. page 524.

See Index in Vol. 1, under Law on Common Law.

To MASSACHUSETTENSIS.

WITH very many Profeſſions of being moved by Regard and Attachment to the PROVINCE, you have lately, in the moſt public Manner, by a moſt minute Detail and even with the Confidence of Truth, expoſed, what you *your ſelf* think, its Nakedneſs and Deformity. I have always been accuſtomed to aſſign quite different Motives for a quite ſimilar Piece of Conduct in one of your diſtant Relations, Ham the Son of Noah. I am aware that Caſuiſts might make wiſe Diſtinctions in ſettling the moral Fitneſs or Unfitneſs of the ſame Act as it ſtands related to a Father or a Brother. And you have given me full Cauſe to reſt ſatisfied that YOU, who have thus called the Eyes of the World upon a moſt *indecent* Proſpect of your American BRETHREN, would feel yourſelf deeply *intereſted* to conduct otherways towards your European MOTHER. You may judge, perhaps, that this laſt Circumſtance alone is not ſufficient to quiet, in *your* Favor, thoſe Prejudices which my Mind has contracted from the Caſe of Ham. I therefore add that I am *determined* to give as full Credit to your profeſſed Motives, as to your hiſtorical Veracity.

After this Preface, I proceed to lay my Caſe before you, and throw myſelf upon your Friendſhip for Information and Advice.

I am one of thoſe WHIGS whom you have deſcribed; who have to the utmoſt of my Ability excited this People, Objects of your *tender* Concern, to the moſt reſolute Oppoſition to the Claims and Acts of the *Britiſh Parliament*. I have been Art and Part in *almoſt* all the Methods you have mentioned to accompliſh that End. I have privately and publickly declared my Opinion that Mankind, out of regular Society, are equal; that in it, Magiſtrates are Servants of the People, conſtituted ſolely for their Good and Security; that, when they do not purſue this Deſign of their Creation, they ſhould be removed either 1ſt by a new Election, or 2dly by Diſcouragement from want of Support, or 3dly by Ways more forceable and unuſual, when the former more common ones are ineffectual; that, in a Society of ENGLISHMEN, Magiſtrates are to conduct by the *known* Laws and Rules to which the PEOPLE have *conſented*; that in this Province the firſt Method of removing evil Magiſtrates has been taken, thro' a *forced* Conſent, out of the Hands of the People; that the Britiſh Miniſtry has adopted and partly executed a Plan to deprive us of the ſecond, by giving a Support to *our* Magiſtrates independent of the WILL of *this* Community; that all peaceable, well diſpoſed Subjects of the Province ought to exert the utmoſt Nerve to prevent the Accompliſhment of ſuch a Plan, leſt we ſhould be driven to depend entirely upon the third Method of Redreſs—Force of Arms. As to the RIGHT of the *Britiſh* Parliament to legiſlate coercively for this *American* People, I have firmly believed and freely declared it to be pregnant with SLAVERY and all her dreadful Train of Horrors. When *that* legiſlative Body commiſſions its *own* executive Powers to operate upon *us*, I cannot but conſider the King, Lords and Commons as one, united, potent, triform Magiſtrate; to whoſe Creation and Continuance in Office our *Conſent* has been tho't no more neceſſary than to thoſe Rules, by which he is to manage the Concerns of *our* Lives, Liberty and Property. This, Sir, 'till I receive Conviction from you, I muſt go on to call an enormous *Grievance*, and muſt promote the regular Steps to remove it. A triple Perſonage (Governor, Council and Repreſentatives) ſimilar to the Britiſh ſtands ready, upon the Ground of *our* Election and with *acknowledged* Rules of Office in his Hand, to take that Place which the other, prompted by his Strength of Sinnews, has uſurped. We are alſo purſuing the next ſtated Line, thro' the Channel of Non-Importation, &c. Should this fail, Nature and the fundamental Laws of Society will put us upon the third Courſe; every Thing dear and valuable in Life will unite to ſpur us on; and proved, hereditary Spirit will carry us Home to the Goal.

And now, Sir, I intreat you by your proffered Friendſhip and Philanthopy to point out the Error of thoſe political Principles which I have induſtriouſly diſſeminated, & of the conſequent practical Plan which I have warmly recommended. I have acted in both Reſpects with a conſcientious Sincerity, which I freely acknowledge has deſerted me in ſome other Circumſtances of my Life. But ſocial Affection has really now had its juſt Influence, and aggravates my Solicitude in the preſent Application to you: For I verily believe that many Thouſands of my Countrymen are preparing to take the Field, when called upon, in Defence of the very ſame Principles which I have herein diſplayed. Tell us, therefore, plainly tell us, what is that Peculiarity which intelligent Foreigners and eminent Britons have ſeen in the Engliſh Conſtitution to excite their Eulogiums, unleſs it be "the Subjects Right to a Vote in all thoſe Laws which are to affect his Perſon & Property;"—a Right which is ſaid moſt accurately to mark the Line of Separation between Freedom and Slavery. Thoſe, whoſe Champion you have appeared, admire ſomething in that ſame Conſtitution which the Whigs glory in as their Birthright; and both Parties are united in the Cry, *eſto perpetua!* Strip it of the Article above pointed out and the Whigs would ceaſe to glory; would not Tories alſo ceaſe to admire it? Does America enjoy the ſpecified Right? Is ſhe not in a State of Slavery without it? You ſpeak like one of great Age and Experience, I beg the Advantage of a Reply from you.

I do not conceive that a Knowledge of my real Name would tend to haſten your Compliance with my Wiſhes, therefore I ſhall not give it. But if you have the leaſt Curioſity on that Score, you yourſelf may ſummon, or your Encomiaſt Fellow-Citizen may ſollicit, or your Servant may aſk the Printers Lad to tell who ſigns

vid. pa. 648. PLEBEIUS.

Meſſieurs EDES & GILL,

WHILE *Meſſieurs* Mein & Hutchinſon *unite in England to celebrate the* "Sang Froid" *(cold Blood) of their Brother,* MANDANUS *Him, Meſſrs* Edes & Gill, *may take this fair Occaſion alſo to proclaim his* Cervelle cruë; *which is in plainer Language, his raw Brain.* HE *has himſelf indeed prevented them from* hereby *claiming that Kind of Merit which is reckoned to be due to* firſt *Diſcoveries; as he has lately expoſed, in ſome of the Gazettes, a diſſected View of his own Heart and Pate. But yet, unleſs ſtark mad with Prejudice, the* CREATURE *will conſent for this* one *Time to coaleſce with the* Humane; *and with ſuch will vote that the Printers of this Paper act to him a kinder Part than Meſſieurs in Old England. For ſurely 'tis a generous Act indeed to call off the* greatly injured *Publick from a ſtrict and cloſe Attention to the black Idea raiſed of this our* ENEMY *by* Mein *and* Company. *And, ſince the Narration of a Murder, committed by a* raw-brained *Fellow, does not ſtrike our Ears with equal Horror as when we have the News of one, perpetrated in* cold Blood; *ſurely even a* TRAITOR TO THE PROVINCE *muſt wiſh for the Advantage of ſuch a Palliation.* (5)

BOSTON, January 9.

The Southern Poſt not arrived at this Publication—IX o'Clock—

Our Country Brethren are hereby cautioned not to purchaſe any Cloathing, &c. of the Soldiery, as ſeveral have already paid ſmartly for dealing with them.

The Brigantine Marquis of Granby, Robert Lithgow, Maſter, belonging to Kennebec, left Tobago the 20th of October, and in a Snow Storm on the 26th ult. was caſt aſhore on Long-Iſland, when the Maſter and 8 Sailors, as alſo a Gentleman, and his Lady, Paſſengers, were loſt. Three Sailors got on Shore. The Veſſel and Cargo loſt.

Since our Brethren of Portſmouth's ſecuring themſelves againſt the threaten'd Attack of the Canadians, &c.—The Governor of New-Hampſhire has iſſued a Proclamation for apprehending thoſe REBELLIOUS Perſons, who on the 14th and 15th ult. *plundered* his Majeſty's Fort there of upwards of 100 Barrels of Powder, above 60 Stand of Arms, 16 Pieces of Cannon and other Military Stores. *See Pa. 632.—698.*

Married.] Lieut. Wilkinſon of the Train, to Miſs Betſey Welſh, Daughter of Capt. John Welſh.

DIED] Yeſterday Mrs. Elizabeth Marſh, Conſort of Deacon Daniel Marſh, and Daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Thomas Foxcroft, of this Town.——Mr. Daniel Henchman, Jeweller.

AMES's ALMANACK

Will be Publiſhed To-Morrow, and may be had at *Draper's Fleets* and *Edes* and *Gill's*.

Donations receiv'd ſince our laſt. (6)

From MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.

From the Rev. Dr. Whittaker's Pariſh at Salem £.24 16 8.

From Col. Nathaniel Sparhawk, Rutland-Diſtrict, Worceſter County, 4 Quarters Beef.

From Capt. Lemuel Robinſon of Dorcheſter, one Quarter of Beef,

A Perſon unknown, 25 Carcaſſes of Mutton.

Welfleet £.40.

Eaſtham, South Church, £.3. 13 6.

RHODE-ISLAND.

Briſtol, £.47 17 6

North-Kingſton, 70 Sheep.

NEW YORK.

180 Barrels Flour, 9 Barrels Pork, 12 Firkins Butter, 21 Barrels Grain, per Capt. Bernard.

214 Barrels Flour, 24 Caſks Bread, 22 Caſk Rye Meal, 5 Hogſheads Indian Meal, 4 Ton Iron, 2 Barrels Pork, 16 Firkins Butter, 1 Pipe of York Brandy, per Capt. Linſey. (6)

Bottles in Hampers, holding 8 or 9 Jills, to be ſold at Wm. Dennie's *Store in King-Street,* Boſton.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Philadelphia, Dec. 10.

"By Accounts juſt received from Georgia we are informed, that all Oppoſition to their Concurrence with the other Colonies has ceaſed, even the Profeſſers have appeared openly at the Poll, and voted for Delegates to meet the next Congreſs; that they are fully reſolved to retrieve their late Neglect, and do heartily join in the Aſſociation of the General Congreſs: As a Proof of this, a Subſcription has been opened for Boſton, and already makes a reſpectable Figure, no one ſubſcribes leſs than 10 Tierces of Rice; which will be forwarded through this City, or New-York to your Province.—I dare ſay this Account will give ſingular Pleaſure to all the Friends of Liberty with you."

Excellent Brown Sugars.

A few Hogſheads of very good Brown SUGAR, ſuperfine and common Philadelphia Flour, Bar Iron, Coffee, Chocolate, Piemento, 13 Inch Pipes per Box, choice white Beans, Weſt-India & New-England Rum, a few Barrels Pitch, and ſome hollow Ware, to be Sold extremely cheap, by

DANIEL BELL,

At his Store directly oppoſite the Eaſt-End of Faneuil-Hall, Boſton, where the leaſt Favour will be kindly acknowledged.

Juſt IMPORTED and to be SOLD,

A few Casks of new Rice.

Inquire of *John Winthrop*, jun. or *Stephen Bruce*, near M. *Thomas Handaſyde Peck's* in Merchants Row.

Choice Malaga WINE

per Caſk, Malaga Lemmons per Box, NEW RAISINS per Caſk, large and good, equal to thoſe in Jarrs—Alſo new Figs, all lately arrived, to be ſold at

ARCH. CUNNINGHAM's Store,

In Aun-Street, near the Draw-Bridge, Boſton.

A ſmall Quantity of choice *Cayenne* COCOA, to be ſold—Enquire of Capt. Caleb Hopkins, or John Guliker, near Hancock's Wharff, North-End.

December 30th, 1774.

Stolen a large Silver Spoon, mark'd D. A. the Maker's Name BRIGDEN—If offer'd to Sale it's deſired it may be ſtop'd, and they ſhall be reaſonably rewarded: Inquire of Edes & Gill.

All Perſons Indebted to or having any Demands on the Eſtate of the Honorable RICHARD FOSTER, Eſq; late of Charleſtown, deceaſ'd, are deſired to ſettle the ſame with *John Stanton* and *Nathaniel Frothingham*, Adminiſtrators to ſaid Eſtate.

Charleſtown, January 4. 1775.

All Perſons indebted to, or have any Demands upon the Eſtate of Mr. JOSEPH TYLER, late of Boſton, Merchant, deceaſed, are to apply to ELIZABETH TYNG, of Boſton, Adminiſtratrix to ſaid Eſtate, in Order for a ſpeedy Settlement. *Jan. 9. 1775.*

New Auction-Room, *Cornhill.*

To-Morrow Morning at Ten o'Clock, Will be Sold, by PUBLIC VENDUE, At GREENLEAF's Auction-Room,

A Variety of valuable Goods as uſual.

Wm. GREENLEAF, Auctioneer.

The Sale will begin at Ten o'Clock.

At GOULD's Auction-Office,

In Back-Street, (near his former Office,) On FRIDAY next, at Ten o'Clock in the Morning, Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

A great Variety of Engliſh Goods,

amongſt which are, Crimſon, green & red Baizes, Broad Cloths, Forreſt ditto, Bearſkins, Coſtings, Strouds, Koſeys, Plains, wide and narrow Ratteens, Cotton Velvets, Mens and Worſted Stockings, Breeches Patterns, Bed Tickings, ſilk rich Cords, Hatts, Iriſh Linnens, Bagathees, Worſted Mitts, Calimancoes, figured Stuffs, Linnen and Lawn Handkerchiefs, figured and plain Lawns, Gauzes, Taffiries, Writing Paper, Checks, Silver and other Table Knives in Caſes, and a Variety of Cutlary Ware.

Alſo ſundry Sorts of Houſe Furniture.

P. GOULD, Auctioneer.

At GOULD's Auction-Office,

In Back-Street, (near his former Office)

On TUESDAY the 24th Inſtant, at Ten o'Clock in the Morning, will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

A large & valuable Collection of Books,

both new and ſecond-hand. R. Gould, Auctioneer.

N. B. The Books may be viewed the Day before the Sale.

Burials in the Town of BOSTON, ſince our laſt Twenty-ſeven Whites. One Blacks.

Baptiz'd in the ſeveral Churches, Eleven.

High Water at BOSTON, *for the preſent Week.*

Monday, 47 min. aft. 5 — Friday, 33 min. after. 8
Tueſday, 19 min. aft. 6 — Saturday, 32 min. aft. 9
Wedneſday, 7, m. aft. 7 — Lord's Day, 17 m. aft. 10
Thurſday, 43 min. aft. 7 — Full ● 1ſt Day 3 Aft. 1 o.

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(2) See Index Vol. 3. & under independency of Officers. (3) See our election, page 504. (3) See agreements, page 519.—536.—604.—606.—627. (4) See Index under Priſing of the Country. & See magna Charta page 790.—1050. petition of right. page 816.—Bill of rights, pa. 1053.—Vol. 2. (5) Sam. Ruggles's pa. 625. (6) See Index under Donations. (7) See Index under Congreſs Continental. (8) See pa. 606.

‖ See margin, pa. 641. & See declaratory act, pa. 524. ∨ vin. Sea act, pa. 735, Vol. 1.—molaſſ. act, pa. 9, Vol. 2, Act againſt loaning Ships, pa. 176.—Port act, pa. 499.—act altering Charter, pa. 532.—act for adminiſtering Juſtice, pa. 509.—Billeting act, pa. 549.—Quebec act, &c., pa. 559. (1) See our Charter, pa. 1077. Vol. 2. × See liſt of Grievances, pa. 971.

life, and to their near relations. That on the day of election a battalion of his Majesty's forces was drawn up in the abbey court, at *Edinburgh*, and three companies of it were marched from *Leith*, (a place at *one* mile's distance) to join the rest of the battalion, and kept under arms from nine in the morning till nine at night, when the *election* was *ended*, contrary to custom at elections, and without any cause or occasion, that your petitioners could foresee, other than the over-awing of the election. These instances of undue practices we now humbly mention, which we hope will satisfy your Lordships, that we have just reason to pray your lordships to take this matter into your serious consideration, and to provide such a remedy as may be effectual for preserving the right and freedom of elections, this being the only right that now remains with the Peers of Scotland in lieu of a constant and hereditary seat in Parliament."—All this, however, went for nothing with many of their good Lordships, and the petition was dismissed.

It might be added, that the twenty four Bishops are in the nomination of the crown, and consequently are ———————— But I forbear, lest I should be thought to be wanting in respect to that Reverend Bench.

With regard to the temporal Peers, the crown has such a multitude of places in its gift, in the Church, the army, and navy, many of which places are filled out of noble families, that the influence arising from hence must be very great. In a word, as matters are now managed, the minister may always be sure of a majority in both houses.

Such is the boasted, such the universally admired and universally envied British Constitution! Such the legislature which assumes the right of disposing of the lives, liberties and properties of three or four millions of Americans, at its pleasure! Ill fated Americans, if this doctrine be once established! From what you have already felt, you may form a sure presage of what you are to expect. These are but the beginnings of sorrows. You have been chastised with whips, but you will be chastised with scorpions."

ANNAPOLIS, (Maryland,) Dec. 14

At a Meeting of the Deputies appointed by the several Counties of the Province of Maryland, at the City of Annapolis, by adjournment, on the 8th day of December, 1774, and continued till the 12th day of the same month. viz.

JOHN HALL, in the Chair.

JOHN DUCKETT, Clerk.

THE proceedings of the Continental Congress were read, considered, and *unanimously* approved. RESOLVED, That every member of this convention will, and every person in the province ought, strictly and inviolably to observe and carry into execution the association agreed on by the said Continental Congress.

On motion, *unanimously* RESOLVED, That the thanks of this Convention be given, by the Chairman, to the gentlemen who represented this province as Deputies in the late Continental Congress, for their faithful discharge of that important trust: And the same was done accordingly.

To increase our flocks of sheep, and thereby promote the woollen manufacture in this province, RESOLVED, That no person ought to kill any lamb, dropt before the first day of May yearly, or other sheep, after the first day of January next, under four years of age.

To increase the manufacture of linen and cotton,—RESOLVED, That every planter and farmer ought to raise as much flax, hemp, and cotton, as he conveniently can; and the cultivation thereof is particularly recommended to such inhabitants of this province, whose lands are best adapted to that purpose—And RESOLVED, That no flax-seed, of the growth of the present year, ought to be purchased for exportation, after the twelfth day of this month.

It being represented to this Convention, that many merchants and traders of this province, from a scarcity of cash to make their remittances, and other causes, had sold their goods, within twelve months next before the twentieth day of October last, at, and sometimes even below, the prime cost; and that, in many different parts of this province, merchants had vended their goods at a very different advance on the prime cost; and it appearing to this Convention to be unjust to compel such merchants to sell their goods at prime cost; and that one general rule, allowing a reasonable profit to the trader, and preventing him from taking advantage of the scarcity of goods which may be occasioned by the non-importation, would give great satisfaction to the merchants and people of this province,—RESOLVED, *unanimously*, That no merchant ought to sell his goods, at wholesale, for more than 112 one half per cent.—at retail, for cash, for more than 130 per cent.—on credit, for more than 150 per cent. advance on the prime cost; and that no merchant, or other person, ought to engross any goods, wares or merchandize whatsoever.—And in case any question should arise, respecting the prime cost of goods, every merchant or factor possessing or owning such goods, ought to ascertain the same on oath, if requested to do it by the Committee.

As a further regulation to enforce an observance of the late Continental Association,—RESOLVED, *unanimously*, That in all cases, where breaches of the Continental Association, or the Resolves of this Convention, shall happen and be declared such by any committee of a county, no gentleman of the law ought to bring or prosecute any suit whatever for such offender: And if any factor shall commit any breach of the said Association or Resolves, that no gentlemen of the law ought to bring or prosecute any suit for any debt due to the store of which the said factor has the management, after notice as aforesaid.

RESOLVED, That it is earnestly recommended, by this Convention, to the people of this province, that the determinations of the several county committees be observed and acquiesced in: That no persons, except members of the committees, undertake to meddle with or determine any question respecting the construction of the association entered into by the Continental Congress: And that peace and good order be inviolably maintained throughout this province.

RESOLVED *unanimously*, That if the late acts of Parliament, relative to the Massachusetts Bay, shall be attempted to be carried into execution by force in that colony, or if the assumed power of Parliament to tax the Colonies shall be attempted to be carried into execution by force, in that or any other colony, that, in such case, this province will support such colony to the utmost of their power.

RESOLVED *unanimously*, That a well regulated militia, composed of the gentlemen, freeholders, and other freemen, is the natural strength and only stable security of a free government, and that such militia will relieve our mother country from any expence in our protection and defence; will obviate the pretence of a necessity for taxing us on that account, and render it unnecessary to keep any standing army (ever dangerous to liberty) in this province: And therefore it is recommended to such of the said inhabitants of this province as are from sixteen to fifty years of age, to form themselves into companies of sixty-eight men: to chuse a Captain, two Lieutenants, an Ensign, four Serjeants, four Corporals, and one Drummer, for each company: and use their utmost endeavors to make themselves masters of the military exercise: That each man be provided with a good firelock and bayonet fitted thereon, half a pound of powder, two pounds of lead, and a cartouch box, or powder horn and bag for ball, and be in readiness to act on any emergency.

RESOLVED *unanimously*, That it is recommended to the committees of each county to raise by subscription, or in such other voluntary manner as they may think proper, and will be most agreeable to their respective counties, such sums of money as, with any monies already raised, will amount to the folowing sums in the respective counties, to wit:

	£		£
In St. Mary's county	600	Worcester —	533
Charles ———	800	Somerset —	533
Calvert ———	366	Dorchester —	480
Prince George's —	833	Caroline —	358
Anne-Arundel —	866	Talbot —	400
Frederick —	1333	Queen-Anne's	533
Baltimore —	933	Kent —	566
Harford —	466	Cecil —	400
		£.	10,000

And that the Committees of the respective counties lay out the same in the purchase of arms and ammunition for the use of such county, to be secured and kept in proper and convenient places, under the direction of the said Committees.

RESOLVED *unanimously*, That it will be necessary that a Provincial Meeting of Deputies, chosen by the several counties of this province, should be held in the city of Annapolis, on Monday the 24th day of April next, unless American grievances be redressed before that time; and therefore we recommend that the several counties of this province chuse Deputies, as soon as conveniently may be, to attend such meeting: And the Committee of Correspondence for this province are impowered to call a meeting of the said Deputies, before the said 24th day of April, if they shall esteem it necessary.

RESOLVED *unanimously*, That contributions from the several counties of this province, for supplying the necessities and alleviating the distresses of our brethren at Boston, ought to be continued in such manner and so long as their occasions may require; and that it is the duty of the Committees of each county to collect and transmit the same as soon as possible.

RESOLVED *unanimously*, That the Honorable Matthew Tilghman, and John Hall, Samuel Chase, Thomas Johnson, junior, Charles Carrol of Carrolton, Charles Carroll, Barrister, and William Paca, Esquires, or any three or more of them, be a Committee of Correspondence for this province.

RESOLVED *unanimously*, That the Honorable MATTHEW TILGHMAN, and THOMAS JOHNSON, jun. ROBERT GOLDSBOROUGH, WILLIAM PACA, SAMUEL CHASE, JOHN HALL, and THOMAS STONE, Esquires, or any three or more of them, be Delegates to represent this Province in the next Continental Congress, and that they, or any three or more of them have full and ample power to consent and agree to all measures which such Congress shall deem necessary and effectual to obtain a redress of American grievances; and this Province bind themselves to execute, to the utmost of their power, all Resolutions which the said Congress may adopt: And further, if the said Congress shall think necessary to adjourn, we do authorize our said Delegates to represent and act for this province, in any one Congress to be held by virtue of such adjournment.

RESOLVED *unanimously*, That it is recommended to the several Colonies and Provinces, to enter into such or the like Resolutions, for mutual defence and protection, as are entered into by this Province. *See Index, under Resolves.*

As our opposition to the settled plan of the British Administration to enslave America will be strengthened by an union of all ranks of men in this province, we do most earnestly recommend, that all former differences about Religion or politics, and all private animosities and quarrels of every kind, from henceforth cease and be forever buried in oblivion; and we intreat, we conjure every man, by his duty to God, his country, and his posterity, cordially to unite in defence of our common rights and liberties.

ORDERED, That copies of these Resolutions be transmitted by the Committee of Correspondence for this province, to the Committees of Correspondence for the several Colonies, and be also published in the Maryland Gazette.

By Order, JOHN DUCKETT, Clerk.

TO BE SOLD,

(Agreeable to the American Congress's Association,)

On Thursday the Twelfth of January Instant, at public Auction, at the House of Mr. *Benjamin Burdick*, Innholder, in Marblehead:

The whole Cargo of the Schooner BETSEY, Captain William Sinclair, arrived from Falmouth, in Great-Britain, since the 1st of December last, and delivered for Sale to the Committee of Inspection for Marblehead aforesaid, viz.

Invoice No. 1, containing 218 Casks Raisins, 30 Quarter Casks Wine, 10 Boxes Lemons, and one & half Hundred Cheese.
No. 2 60 Casks Raisins, 13 Casks Wine.
No. 3. 21 Casks Raisins.
No. 4. 33 Casks Raisins, 6 Casks Wine, 20 Boxes of Lemmons.
No. 5. 23 Casks Raisins, 2 of Wine, 3 Boxes Lemons.
No. 6. 19 Casks Raisins.
No. 7. 12 Casks Raisins, 3 Boxes Lemons.
No. 8 5 Casks Raisins, 1 of Wine, 11 Boxes Lemons.
No. 9. 10 Casks Wine, 14 Boxes Lemmons.
No. 10. 2 Casks Wine.
No. 11. 2 Casks Raisins.
No. 12. 4 Casks Wine.

N. B. The Sterling Cost and Charges of Raisins is about 24s. 8d. per Cask—Wine per Quarter Cask 67s.—Lemons per Box, 25s. 2d.—And each Invoice will be put up at the Sterling Cost and Charges, 2 per Cent Advance, and half per Cent each Bidder.

The Sale to begin at XI o'Clock, A. M.

SUGARS.

A few Hogsheads of choice Sugars to be Sold by

Joshua Blanchard, Jun.

At his Store fronting the North side of Faneuil Hall Market, BOSTON;

Also common and superfine Philadelphia FLOUR, in Barrels and half Barrels.

CHOCOLATE per Box, warranted pure,
A Quantity of excellent INDIGO,
CANDLES per Box at 9s. O. T. per lb.

With a general Assortment of WINES, West-India GOODS and GROCERIES, by Wholesale or Retail, Cheap for Cash.

N. B. Constant Attendance early and late, and the smallest Favours gratefully acknowledged.

STrayed or Stolen from Capt. *Ephraim May's* Door, last Saturday Evening, between 6 and 7 o'Clock, a dark brown HORSE, between 3 and 4 Years old. Any Person that will bring said Horse to said *May*, shall have a handsome Reward for their Trouble; Paid by me

ABIJAH THAYER, of Braintree.

All Persons indebted to, or have any Demands upon the Estate of *Samuel Hastings*, late of Boston, Cordwainer, deceased, are desired to settle the same with *Samuel Austin*, Executor to said Estate.

Taken up some Time past, a Ridinghood. The Owner proving their Property, may have it again, paying the Charges. Inquire of Edes & Gill.

Boston: Printed by EDES & GILL.

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see magna Charta, pa. 790, 1050.— petition of right, pa. 816.— Bill of rights, pa. 1053, Vol. 2. ✓ see declaratory Act pa. 524.— ✓ List of Grievances, pa. 971. ✓ see Index, under Congress Continental. ✓ see pa. 606. (1) see resolves, 591. ✓ see post Act pa. 499.— Act for altering the Charter, pa. 532.— Act for administring Justice, pa. 509. ✓ see Tea Act, pa. 735, Vol. 1. ✓ see pa. 704.— ✓ common Law asserted.

✓ see on molasses Act pa. 9 Vol. 2. ✓ see Index under standing armies. (1) see Index, under donations. (2) see Index under Committees of Correspondence.